

NEW LIMA BEAN - DOVER

R. E. Wester
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland

Dover bush baby lima bean was formally released to the seed trade by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in January 1970. This variety is resistant to downy mildew strains A and B. The parents of Dover are Thaxter and Piloy. Piloy (P.I. 189304) contributed resistance to downy mildew strains A and B. Thaxter contributed resistance to the A strain, green cotyledons, and light green seed coats.

Dover was developed primarily to replace Thaxter which is susceptible to the B strain of the downy mildew fungus now widespread in the Middle Atlantic Coastal area.

In the Middle Atlantic Coastal area Dover is 5 to 10 days later than Thaxter, 20 to 30 percent larger with a more extensive root system, and when planted at a lower seeding rate of 20 to 30 percent than Thaxter with weeds being controlled, this variety outyields Thaxter by 20 to 30 percent.

Under California drought conditions in 1969, Dover showed considerable more drought resistance as well as heat resistance than Early Thorogreen and Thaxter.

The pods and beans of Dover are similar to those of Thaxter.

Commercial seedsmen who have seed of Dover lima bean are:
Asgrow Seed Company, Post Office Box 725, Orange, Connecticut 06477;
Charter Seed Company, Post Office Box Y, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301;
Ferry-Morse Seed Company, Box 100, Mountain View, California 94040;
Ben Fish & Son, 209-A East Victoria, Santa Barbara, California 93104;
FMC, Niagara Corporation, Post Office Box 3091, Modesto, California 95353;
Kellogg Seed Company, Post Office Box 105, Ventura, California 93001;
Keystone Seed Company, 9870 Fairview Road, Hollister, California 95023;
and L. D. Maffei Seed Company, Newman, California 95360.

NEWER FORKHOOK LINES

R. E. Wester
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland

Three new green-seeded Fordhook lines, U.S. 169g, U.S. 269G, and 369G, resistant to downy mildew strains A and B were increased by Joe Steinke of the South Jersey Experiment Station in 1969. They were also tested at Seabrook, New Jersey, and Beltsville, Maryland. These are earlier than Green Fordhook 861, are stronger germinators, and have greener seed coats and cotyledons. Since the pods mature at one time, these lines are well adapted to mechanical harvesting.